

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

WATH

(North Riding of Yorkshire)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969









WATH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1969

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Chairman of the Council:

Councillor F. S. Foster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor S. R. Fryer

Members of the Housing, Planning and Health Committee:

Councillor J. Brocklebank, C.B.E., J.P., (Chairman)

" T. Barker

" F. L. Dawney

" F. S. Foster

" G. Frank

" S. R. Fryer

" J. F. Graham

" R. H. P. Irvine

" Mrs. I. M. E. Weatherhead

" J. C. Webster

" I. Wells

Officers of the Council:

Clerk of the Council:

W. C. Eden, 7, Park Street, Ripon. Tele. Ripon 3576.

Medical Officer of Health:

H. Gray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Manor Road, Easingwold. Tele. Easingwold 324.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

M. D. Hey, M.A.P.H.I., 7, Park Street, Ripon. Tele. Ripon 3576.





ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Wath Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

It is again my privilege to present my Annual Report for the year on the health of the Rural District, which holds one person in every 20,000 in England and Wales. The population density is almost exactly one person to every seven acres, a figure to be envied by those living in more densely occupied parts of the Kingdom. The people are to a large extent occupied in agriculture, and living in villages of modest size. The two nearest market towns of Ripon and Thirsk being in adjoining administrative areas.

The following statistical table shows that there were no deaths of infants nor stillbirths, and rates relating to these are nil in the area. The other rates compare very favourably with those of the country as a whole. Of the 15 deaths only two occurred below the age of 65, and seven deaths occurred in the over 75's.

Council houses represent 19% of all dwelling houses in the area and there is no serious housing problem.

Notifiable diseases during the year consisted of 15 cases of measles, mostly in children of school age.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GRAY,

M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.





## STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

### Description

The Rural District of Wath is situate on the extreme South-West corner of the North Riding of Yorkshire and is on the borders of the West Riding. It lies in the Vale of York and is extremely flat. The area is predominantly agricultural in character, the land being of excellent quality.

The area is bounded on the East by the River Swale and on the West by the River Ure. Neighbouring authorities are the Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District Council, Bedale Rural District Council, Thirsk Rural District Council and Easingwold Rural District Council.

### Statistics

Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid 1969) .. ..	2460
Number of dwelling houses in the District. a. Privately Owned .. ..	566
b. Council Houses .. ..	145
c. Service Married Quarters .. ..	48
Area in acres .. .. .	17,007
Number of Parishes .. .. .	11
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1969 .. .. .	£109,110
Estimated product of a Penny Rate as at 1st April, 1969 .. .. .	£346-0-0d

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	14	15	29
Illegitimate	2	-	2

Live birth rate 12.6 (Corrected by factor 1.11) 14.0. England and Wales - 16.3.  
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births - 6%.

Stillbirths - There were no stillbirths in the year.

Infant Deaths - (deaths under 1 year) - Nil.

#### Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - Nil. (England and Wales - 18.0).  
Legitimate " " " legitimate " - Nil.  
Illegitimate " " " illegitimate " - Nil.

Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) - Nil.  
Early Neo-natal " " ( " " 1 week " " " " ) - Nil.  
Peri-natal " " (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week/1,000 births) - Nil.

Maternal Mortality - (including abortion).

Number of deaths - Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths - Nil.

#### Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	7	8	15

Rate per 1,000 population 6.1. (Correction Factor 1.62) Corrected 9.9.  
(England and Wales 11.9)

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The only diseases notified during 1969 were 15 cases of measles.







CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar General's Return

<u>Diseases</u>	M	F	1969 Total
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. ..	1	1	2
Other malignant neoplasms .. ..	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. ..	-	1	1
Ischaemic heart disease .. ..	1	1	2
Other forms of heart disease .. ..	-	2	2
Cerebrovascular disease .. ..	2	2	4
Pneumonia .. ..	1	1	2
Bronchitis and emphysema .. ..	1	-	1
<hr/>			
Total all causes	7	8	15
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Total deaths - all causes - 1968	11	9	20







HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL







## HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Since the loss of part of the Riding to the new Tees-side authority the areas into which the County was divided for day to day administration was reduced from 10 to 8. Plans were formulated further to reduce the number of areas to four but owing to the uncertainty about the future of local authorities and the health service as a whole these plans remain suspended pending the outcome of the various government schemes.

In its present form the Bulmer area comprises the four rural districts of Easingwold, Flaxton, Thirsk and Wath, an area of some 400 sq. miles and a population of 62,680. This is comparatively dense in the area adjacent to the County Borough of York but north of this suburban belt the population is more or less evenly distributed into small townships, villages and hamlets.

The Area Offices are situated centrally in Easingwold, shared with Welfare, Mental Health, Children's, Highways and Planning Departments of the County Council.

Your Medical Officer of Health holds appointments with the four District Councils, and with the Health and Education Committee of the County Council, and is a member of the York "B" Hospital Management Committee.

### Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton provides valuable assistance in bacteriological examination of specimens in connection with infectious diseases, and of water supplies.

### Ambulance Service.

Two stations, at Haxby and Thirsk serve the area. The accident service mentioned previously in which family doctors are called to accidents in part of the area has been studied widely and other schemes have been modelled upon it, although the scheme has not been extended in this area.

### Maternity & Child Welfare.

The fall in births notified prior to 1967 was halted in 1968, but again fell considerably in 1969, the fall being 8.4%. Of these births 87% were hospital confinements. No clinics are held in which ante-natal or post-natal care is given. This is entirely done by General Practitioner and hospital clinics. Increasingly doctors are separating the ante-natal work from general surgery sessions and attendance of the midwife is encouraged at these. This will increase as the full attachment of nurses to general practitioners increases in momentum. Certain nurses, particularly when suitable premises are available are able to hold mothercraft classes at which instruction is given, often a film is shown, and relaxation and exercises carried out. Sixty one women benefited from attendance at these. The same change may well happen in the case of child welfare clinics especially when health centres become available. At the present time County Council clinics are held at 21 places within the area. The clinic held at Newton-on-Ouse ceased during 1969. Premises vary from our own purpose built ones at Huntington, Thirsk and Easingwold through various stages to some which are very poor. The mobile clinic serves these latter places where the village hall is merely used as a waiting room. 3,238 individual children attended one or other centre during the year at 584 sessions.

### Nursing Services.

The following table shows staff employed at the year end:

	<u>Full Time.</u>	<u>Part Time.</u>
Health visitors.....	7	2
Generalised duties.....	9	1
Combined duties.....	7	-
Midwifery only.....	-	-
Home nursing only.....	1	2

This represents a slight increase over the previous year but two nurses were seconded for training for the health visitor's certificate. A series of study days have been arranged which have proved of value to nurses - the subjects for these were of topical interest.

There is a trend in the Health Service, probably resulting from escalation of work, staff and accommodation shortage, and the increasing demands on the hospital service to look more into ways and means of increasing community care. The increasing adoption of the 48 hour discharge after confinement is an example of this but there is a considerable scope for early discharge to home care following operations when home facilities are suitable, and the domiciliary nursing service is in a position to cope with more of this work. It is surprising how widespread is the belief that community nurses are extremely busy. This is not so and they would benefit by more of this type of work being allotted to them in the home.

### Vaccination and Immunisation.

In previous reports a table of immunisation procedure has been set out comparing the number of children immunised over the previous five years. Unfortunately the information available from the computerised records is no longer in the same form. The following is a summary of courses completed in 1969.

	<u>Primary Vaccination.</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses.</u>
Diphtheria.....	593	1207
Whooping Cough.....	562	634
Tetanus.....	680	1220
Polio.....	821	954
Measles.....	757	-
Smallpox.....	391	69

The figures for primary vaccination using triple vaccine appears to be low but this is again due to the change in timing of this course. Of 1048 live births in 1968, 374 received triple vaccine in 1968 and 465 in 1969, making a total of 839, or 80% of those born in that year. In the case of smallpox, Ministry policy was changed, and smallpox vaccination ceased to be carried out in local authority clinics. Children vaccinated fell from 718 in 1968, to 391 in 1969.



#### Domestic Help Service.

The service continues to expand although in this area the user is below the national average. Aged persons predominate the users, 162 householders helped fall into this group, 8 chronic sick, 6 maternity cases and 24 others represent the rest. Almost 36,000 hours were worked and 30 cases paid the standard charge of 6/-d. per hour.

#### Chiropody.

Little change was experienced in the service, three part-time chiropodists are used in clinics, and one or two domiciliary cases are paid for by the Council to other chiropodists.

The need exists, as mentioned previously, for a full-time chiropodist possibly shared with an adjoining area.

448 patients are receiving up to six treatments a year.

#### Care and After Care.

Assistance to tubercular patients continues to decline as the disease loses its severity.

Items of nursing equipment are available on loan to patients on a short term basis, together with various nursing aids.

Health Visitors follow up cases of notifiable disease and advise on hygienic measures in the households.

#### Family Planning.

Through the agency of The Family Planning Association clinics are held at York, Huntington and Thirsk. The County Council assists the Association financially on a per capita basis, and the clinics at Huntington and Thirsk are at the disposal of the Association. Recently family planning has become a subject discussed publicly in the mass media and ignorance of the subject must decline. Attendances are increasing in spite of a rearguard action by its opponents. Doubts have been cast on the safety of the 'pill' but the risks are extremely small. Over population and environmental pollution are the most important basic problems to be faced and defeated by the human race.

#### Routine Screening.

For some years the "nappy test" has been carried out on all young infants for the detection of phenylketonuria, but a more efficient system is now used in which a drop of blood from the babe's heel is sent to the laboratories on a piece of blotting paper. It may be that in the future other defects of metabolism than phenylketonuria will be detected by this method.

Cervical cytology continues steadily but its acceptance by women at risk continues to leave much to be desired.

Routine testing of hearing is attempted on infants by the health visiting staff and doubtful cases referred for more adequate testing. It is hoped thereby to detect cases of deafness at an early stage when much can be done to overcome this handicap. Schoolchildren are screened in school by the audiometric nurse, and it is hoped to institute a vision screening test in schools annually.

A register is kept of those infants requiring special observation (formerly known as "at risk" children) and special attention is paid to those whose early history make them especially liable to develop in any way abnormally.

#### Nursery and Child Minders.

The 1948 Act was amended in 1968 and registration now includes persons who look after only one child in addition to premises so used. This had led to a considerable increase in such registration, and the opportunity is now taken to ensure that persons who are in contact with children under these arrangements have periodic chest x-rays.

15 premises used as playgroups are registered and 7 individual minders.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC

HEALTH INSPECTOR





ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the Wath Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1969.

I would again like to thank all members of the Council and staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. D. HEY

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector





## PARISHES AND POPULATION DENSITY

The following table sets out the acreage, the number of dwelling houses, and the estimated population of each parish in the area.

The number of houses includes a number of houses on which there are Closing Orders or Undertakings made under the Housing Acts and which are unoccupied. It also includes 48 married quarters at Dishforth R.A.F. Camp.

The population of 2460 is estimated by the Registrar General for mid-1969, and this gives a density of 3.23 persons per dwelling.

Parish	Acreage	Number of Houses	Estimated Population
Asenby	1179	72	170
Baldersby	1831	83	220
Cundall-with-Leckby	2052	37	120
Dishforth	1765	162	615
Hutton Conyers	3212	60	180
Marton-le-Moor	1679	43	160
Melmerby	1139	95	220
Middleton Quernhow	763	23	75
Norton Conyers	1042	15	60
Rainton-with-Newby	1578	102	440
Wath	767	67	200
	17007	759	2460

## WATER SUPPLIES

The statutory water undertakers in the area are the Claro Water Board and the Ryedale Joint Water Board.

Several commercial premises along the A.1. and numerous farms and isolated dwellings are not connected to the public supply but have their own borehole supplies. In all, 690 houses are connected to a public supply and 69 have no connection.

Details for the public water supplies for the year 1969 are, as follows:-

### Asenby:

Water Undertakers: Ryedale Joint Water Board  
Consumption: Not recorded  
Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 55  
Number of dwellings supplied through meter: 6

### Baldersby: (excluding Baldersby St. James)

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
Source of Supply: Baldersby St. James Borehole  
Consumption: 1,640,966 gallons  
Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 43  
Consumption by those dwellings: 553,966 gallons  
Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 11





Cundall:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
 Source of Supply: Ryedale Joint Water Board through meter  
 Consumption: 3,759,398 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 22  
 Consumption by those dwellings: 886,398 gallons  
 Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 18

Dishforth: (excluding Camp)

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
 Source of Supply: Ryedale Joint Water Board via storage tank at  
 Lingham Lane  
 Consumption: 4,253,221 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 103  
 Consumption by those dwellings: 3,768,221 gallons  
 Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 8

Dishforth Camp:

Water Undertakers: Ryedale Joint Water Board  
 Consumption: Not recorded  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply: 48

Hutton Conyers:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
 Source of Supply: Lumley Moor Reservoir  
 Consumption: 1,409,902 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 26  
 Consumption by the dwellings: 794,902 gallons  
 Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 7  
 One farm on separate meter, consumption 143,000 gallons. Four  
 dwellings connected through this metered supply.

Marton-le-Moor:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
 Source of Supply (1) Marton-le-Moor Borehole  
 Consumption: 1,133,852 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 37  
 Consumption by those dwellings: 947,852 gallons  
 Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 2  
  
 Source of Supply (2) Lumley Moor Reservoir  
 Consumption: 577,000 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply (all through metered supplies) 6

Melmerby:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
 Source of Supply: Baldersby St. James Borehole - Melmerby Springs (used  
 in emergencies)  
 Consumption: 3,613,193 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 87  
 Consumption by those dwellings: 2,422,793 gallons  
 Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 6  
 Melmerby O.D. and one farm on separate meters - total consumption  
 208,000 gallons. Three houses connected through these metered supplies

Norton Conyers:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
 Source of Supply: Lumley Moor Reservoir  
 Consumption: 2,085,000 gallons  
 Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: Nil  
 Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 15





Rainton and Baldersby St. James:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
Source of Supply: Baldersby St. James Borehole - Melmerby Springs (used in emergencies)  
Consumption: 3,874,228 gallons  
Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 93  
Consumption by those dwellings: 2,014,228 gallons  
Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies: 14  
One farm on separate meter - consumption 1,150,000 gallons. Nine houses connected through this metered supply.

Wath:

Water Undertakers: Claro Water Board  
Source of Supply: Lumley Moor Reservoir via storage tank at Wath - Borehole at Wath available for emergency use  
Consumption: 2,718,585 gallons  
Number of dwellings connected to supply and charged by R.V.: 61  
Consumption by those dwellings: 1,768,585 gallons  
Number of dwellings supplied through metered supplies 6

The average water consumption throughout the area based on the recorded supply to those dwellings charged on rateable value was approximately 23.9 gallons per person per day.

66 samples for bacterial examination were taken from the public supplies, 12 of which were unsatisfactory. All those samples recorded as unsatisfactory were taken from the villages of Wath and Dishforth. It was apparent that the pollution occurred in the Board's storage tanks, and steps were taken to eliminate the pollution.

8 samples, for bacteriological examination, were taken from private supplies, 2 of which were unsatisfactory.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The public sewage disposal situation in the villages is, as follows:-

Asenby - Disposal Works in operation since 1964. Screen, 2 No. horizontal flow settlement tanks, filter bed, 2 No. humus tanks. Combined sewerage system. Approximately 90% of sewage pumped to Works from 1 No. pumping station.

Design capacity 4,500 g.p.d. Estimated actual inflow 5,568 g.p.d.

Baldersby - Disposal Works in operation since 1961. Screen, 2 No. horizontal flow settlement tanks, filter bed, 2 No. humus tanks. Designed for foul sewage only. Sewage pumped at Works.

Design capacity 7,500 g.p.d. Estimated actual inflow (based on recorded water consumption) 2,453 g.p.d.

Baldersby St. James - All properties connected to the sewer have septic tanks and the effluent passes through a small sedimentation tank before discharge to the River Swale.

The Council's Consulting Engineers were given instructions during the year to prepare preliminary proposals for a Mains Drainage Scheme and Disposal Works to serve the 13 houses within the village with possible inclusion of 4 houses outside the village limits.

Cundall - Disposal Works in operation since 1968. Septic tank, filter bed, humus tank. Designed for foul sewage only. Approximately 14% of sewage pumped to Works from 1 No. pumping station. Sewage pumped at Works. Design capacity 8,000 g.p.d. Estimated inflow (based on recorded water consumption) 4,752 g.p.d.





## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of household refuse is let out to contract. Collection takes place on a fortnightly frequency with the exception of 48 married quarters at Dishforth R.A.F. Station which receive a weekly collection. The larger catering establishments also receive a weekly collection of refuse. Collection of refuse from the Police Training Centre and M.O.D. Dishforth is carried out twice a week. Bulky items of household refuse are collected free, and a number of residents have taken advantage of this special service.

Disposal is by crude tipping over the edge of a worked-out quarry in the Hutton Conyers parish (King Quarry, Rainton). Frequent nuisance is caused by smoke, smell and litter, and because of the vast area of exposed refuse, fly infestations and rat infestations are difficult and expensive to control. The tip is within 250 yards of a large catering establishment, and management and customers have from time to time complained of nuisance from the tip.

Over a number of years refuse has been tipped over the 150 yard perimeter of the quarry and the face of the tip has an average slope distance of 50 feet. For the last two years tipping of crude refuse has been restricted to a 60 yard section of the perimeter, and during 1969 vast quantities of soil have been imported and this has considerably reduced the area of uncovered refuse thus reducing, but not completely eliminating, the nuisance.

Consideration is being given to disposal of refuse by incineration and at the end of the year discussions were taking place with an adjoining authority on the possibility of a joint refuse incineration scheme. Only by combining with one or more other authorities can such a plant be a reasonably economic method of refuse disposal for this area.

For many years local authorities throughout the country have been providing, at considerable expense, plant for treating sewage waste from their communities, yet relatively few have given the same consideration to disposal of the other principal community waste - refuse. The cost of providing a mechanical plant for the treatment of the refuse waste for the whole of a district would probably be less than the cost of providing sewage disposal facilities for one village, yet tipping remains the common method of disposal in rural and many urban areas.

This Council has shown its concern for achieving a sanitary method of refuse disposal and it is hoped that the current discussions bring a fruitful result.

Lay-by litter baskets on trunk roads are emptied at regular intervals, the cost being reimbursed by the North Riding County Council. The County Council introduced a regular scavenging service of lay-bys and roadside verges during the year and for a time they were kept in a reasonable state. Because of labour difficulties, however, the regular service stopped and the conditions of the lay-bys and verges has deteriorated to their original state.

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

During the year action was taken in respect of 10 abandoned vehicles, as shown in the table below:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Result</u>
Saloon Car	Wath Village	Runner	Informal	Removed before action taken.
Saloon Car	A.1.	Wreck	Statutory	Disposed of by R.D.C.
Saloon Car	Dishforth Village	Wreck	Statutory	Removed before action taken.
Saloon Car	Wath Village	Runner	Informal	Removed before action taken.
Saloon Car	Wath Village	Runner	Statutory	Collected by owner.
Caravan	A.1.		Statutory	Sold.





<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Result</u>
Saloon Car	Wath Village	Wreck	Statutory	Removed before action taken.
Saloon Car	Dishforth Village	Wreck	Statutory	Removed before action taken.
Saloon Car	Melmerby Village	Wreck	Statutory	Disposed of by R.D.C.
Saloon Car	Dishforth Village	Wreck	Statutory	Pending

In all possible cases the Council levied the charges prescribed by the Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations 1968 and, together with the sale of unclaimed vehicles, a total of £19-10-0d was received. The cost to the Council for removals, storage and disposal amounted to £11-0-0d. This cost does not, however, reflect the cost of administration which considerably outweighs the costs referred to.

#### FOOD HYGIENE

There are 7 general food stores, 7 licensed premises, 3 cafes and 2 private school canteens in the area. 13 food hygiene inspections were made; 5 unsatisfactory conditions were found, all of which were remedied by informal action by the end of the year.

At the request of the Camp Catering Officer, a food hygiene lecture was delivered to approximately 40 catering staff at the Dishforth Police Training Centre.

#### ICE-CREAM

8 premises within the district are licensed to sell ice-cream. All obtain ice-cream pre-packed from manufacturers and store it in modern deep-freeze cabinets until sold. A number of vans from outside the area retail ice-cream. There are no manufacturing premises.

#### MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no slaughterhouses or poultry processing stations within the district.

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are 12 premises within the district registered under the Act. 8 premises received a general inspection during the year. 26 visits to registered premises were made; no contraventions were found.

#### FACTORY INSPECTION

There are 7 registered factories within the area, 3 of which received a general inspection during the year.

#### CARAVAN SITES

At the end of the year there were 5 licensed sites, 4 of which were for individual residential caravans and one a night halt for 15 caravans and 15 tents.

#### PEST CONTROL

A total of 53 properties were visited and inspected during the year to investigate rodent infestation complaints and for survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949. Treatments were carried out by direct labour.

For the first year Fluorakil 3 poison was used for sewer treatments. Although this poison is lethal to humans it is a safe treatment when used correctly, and the labour is reduced to approximately 25% of the man hours spent on the previously used warfarin treatments.





## PRIVATE BUILDING WORK

A total of 60 plans were submitted for consideration under the Building Regulations 1965, a similar number to the previous year.

Ten private dwellings were completed during the year.

## HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Grant approval was given under the above Act in respect of a pair of houses at Middleton Quernhow.

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 2 applications were approved under pre-1969 legislation and 2 applications were approved under the Housing Act, 1969.

A grant of £400 was paid out for one completed scheme.

## STANDARD GRANTS

No applications for standard grant were received during the year nor any standard grants paid out.

## AMENITIES IN HOUSES

Out of a total of 759 houses in the area 29 (3.8%) are lacking a water closet and 83 (10.9%) are lacking bathroom accommodation.

## UNFIT HOUSES

4 houses were inspected for housing defects and 3 found to be unfit for human habitation in some respect. 2 houses were closed by undertakings made under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and one house was made fit after informal action.

## COUNCIL HOUSING

No new houses or bungalows were built during the year. The Council now owns the following dwellings:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>
Asenby	6	3
Baldersby	4	6
Baldersby St. James	2	2
Cundall	4	2
Dishforth	22	11
Hutton Conyers	4	6
Marton-le-Moor	8	4
Melmerby	24	5
Rainton	10	8
Wath	14	-
	<u>98</u>	<u>47</u>

Making a total of 145 dwellings.





At the end of the year there were 37 applicants for Council accommodation, 20 of which sought bungalow accommodation. The main reasons for their applications were:-

- 14 applicants are in tied accommodation - mainly agricultural workers who are due for retirement or have ceased employment because of age or ill-health.
- 6 applicants live in lodgings.
- 4 applicants live in furnished rooms.
- 2 applicants live in caravans (both with children).
- 4 applicants live in substandard houses.
- 1 applicant lives in a house lacking standard amenities.
- 1 applicant is an owner/occupier but is disabled and seeks bungalow accommodation.
- 5 applicants are adequately housed and give no particular reasons for their applications.

The demand for accommodation is for the following villages:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Bungalows</u>
Asenby	-	2
Baldersby	1	4
Baldersby St. James	-	-
Cundall	-	-
Dishforth	5	3
Hutton Conyers	2	-
Marton-le-Moor	-	-
Melmerby	3	7
Rainton	2	3
Wath	4	1

Most applicants are prepared to accept accommodation in an alternative village. A number of house tenants have made application for transfer to bungalow accommodation.

5 house lettings and 1 bungalow letting were made during the year, the same as in the previous year. The demand, particularly for bungalow accommodation, will not be met by the existing stock, and consideration needs to be given to a new building programme. The most urgent need would seem to be for bungalow accommodation in the Melmerby-Wath area.

#### NUISANCES

11 inspections were made in connection with nuisances, 3 nuisances were found, 2 of which were abated by informal action and 1 by statutory action.





FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector in respect of the year 1969 for the rural district council of Wath in the county of Yorkshire (North Riding).

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities . . .	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority . . . .	7	3	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises). . . . .	-	-	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - 0.

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork - (Sections 110 and 111) - Nil Return.









